THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, April 5, 1811. No. 1270.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

JOHN STEWART,
LATELY FROM ADAMS COUNTY.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public in general for their patronage, and hopes for a continuance; he intends removing the 1st, of April to the corner of First and Smithfield Streets nearly oposite the Wood Street *Market* House, where he intends carrying on the coverlet weaving, in all its various branches; double and half double and single diaper. of three different paterns, on one piece burdie; single and double diamonds. and carpeting, all on reasonable terms. And those who will please to favour me with their custom shall have their work done in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice to their satisfaction.

Pittsburgh, March 25,1811. 3t.

CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM,
Franklin head Book-store, Pittsburgh,
have just published,
THE
ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES
OF THE
Marriage State,
AS ENTERED INTO
WITH
RELIGIOUS OR IRRELIGIOUS PERSONS,
REPRESENTED
UNDER THE SIMILITUDE
OF A
Dream.

BY J. JOHNSON
Minister of the gospel in Liverpool.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
An Appendix by the Authors wherein the subject is further considered, and the arguments confirmed by proofs taken from the ancient Jewish History.

CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM,
FRANKLIN-HEAD BOOKSTORE,
Market-Street, Have
Just published
THE NAVIGATOR.
Containing directions for Navigating the
Monongahela, Allegheny, *Ohio, and Mississippi*
RIVERS;
with an ample account
of these much admired waters,
from the head of the former to the mouth of the latter;
And a concise description of their
Towns, Villages, Harbours,
Settlements, &c.

With accurate Maps of the Ohio and Mississippi.

To which is added
AN APPENDIX,
Containing an account of Louisiana, and of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers,
As discovered by the voyage under Captains Lewis and Clarke.

Seventh Edition—Enlarged and improved
[Price One Dollar.]
March 4, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM,
Franklin-Head Bookstore, Market,
between Second and Front-streets
have just received in addition to their former stock,

QUARTO Bibles, common and elegant
Pocket do. gilt, and bound in morocco in 1 and 2 volumes
Plain ditto in 1 and 2 volumes
Watts psalms and Hymns
do bound in morocco and gilt
David's psalms with Browns notes
do large and small print
Confession of Faith
Afflicted man's companion
Willison on the Catechism
Fisher and Erskine do.
Life of Christ, 2 volumes
Thompson's translation of the Bible 4 vols
Davidies or the life of *David*, King of Israel a sacred poem in five books
Psalters, Dodd on death, Price's Sermons, Porteus's Evidence, Guthrie's. Workman's. Gough's Fisher's and *Dilworth's* Arithmetic, Young man's best companion, Jesse's surveying, Flints do, *Dilworth's* Book Keeping, life of Lord Nelson, Universal *Dream* book, 1 2 and 3 Chapters of Accidents, Seven wise masters of Rome do mistresses do Pity's gift.

March 20.

Blank Checks,
Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this office.

TO BE LET

AND possession give the first of April next 30 acres of land. situated on the bank of the Allegheny river, adjoining lawyer Woods' place.—there is a dwelling house and kitchen, with one hundred bearing apple-trees on it.

For terms apply to Mary Adams, or to
THOMAS WALLACE.

Stop the Runaway!
Thirty *Dollars* Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Monday the 18th instant, *Charles Parmor*, an apprentice to the Bridle Bit and Stirrup Iron Manufactory, nearly 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black eyes black hair, and of a slender form, he took with him one brown cloth coattee, one pair of corded cotton pantaloons, a Rorum hat nearly new, and sundry other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be paid if lodged in any jail and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

HAMILTON & MANN.
Pittsburgh March, 28th 1811.

JUST RECEIVED
And For Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists.
In addition to their former medicines.

1500 lb. Glauber Salts
600 do Lampblack
1000 do White Lead
600 do White Turpentine
300 do Flowers of Sulphur
200 do Cream of Tartar
120 do Best Peruvian Barks
200 do Emery
200 do Red Lead
200 do Carolina Pink root
40 do Camphor refined
150 Bottles Best Jamaica Castor oil
200 do Sweet oil
200 do Epsom Salts
100 do Sweet Spirits of Nitre
200 do Spirits Turpentine
100 do Oil of Spyke
120 do Seneka oil
170 Packages Barbers Horse Powders
500 doz. Blackball
300 do Windsor Soap, English
100 do Sing's Patent Itch ointment
24 do Churche's Cough Drops
75 do do Anti-bilious Pills
65 do Andersons Pills
24 do Jesuit's Drops for Venerial
100 do Ching's Lozenges
80 do British oil
30 do Bateman's Drops
35 do Godfrey's Cordial
30 do Stoughton's Bitters
25 do Turlington's Balsam
12 do Patent German Eye Water
40 do Hooper's pills
30 do Charcoal tooth powder
100 lbs Spirits of Hartshorn
1200 do Spanish whiting
300 do Copperas
300 do Rectifyed Spirits of wine
200 do Gensang
300 do Sarsaparilla
150 do oil of Vitrol
150 do Gum Guiacum
130 do Ivory black
100 do Burgundy pitch
10 Tons Spanish Brown

N. B. Country Merchants Physicians and all others who deal in medicines, will be supplied at the lowest Philadelphia prices exclusive of carriage.

Pittsburgh Feb 20th, 1811.

Dr. Barber's Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the Horse is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public under different forms, with high ecomiums, and sanctioned by dignified names, for the cure and preservation of them; some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, add many wholly improper to answer the intention to which they are recommended; a judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing, pretended Farries, or ignorant Hostlers, their wishes are at length fully gratified by Doctor Barber, being prevailed upon to allow his valuable Horse Powder, (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared in quantities under his immediate inspection and kept in convenient packages with suitable directions. It is by him recommended, in the following cases, viz. for horses foundered by eating to an excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of Glanders, the distemper, Coughs and Yellow-Water, or are exposed to infection by being with other horses affected by these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness loss of appetite, or depression of their spirits.

CHURCHE'S
Anti-Bilious Pills.

AN accumulation and vitiated state of the Bile, during the Summer and Autumnal seasons, having of late become very common in the United States, and justly alarming, as predisposing to Bilious and other Fevers; Jaundice, Bilious colic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, &c. must render a medicine particularly acceptable that is calculated to correct such a habit of body, and to remove the cause of those complaints; especially if it is at the same time perfectly safe, easy in its operation, and the dose small.

With this view the Anti-bilious Pills prepared by the Subscribers are confidently recommended to persons of bilious habits, especially if inclined to costiveness, or to others when they experience the following symptoms which frequently attend redundancy of Bile, viz. pain in the head or back, sickness at stomach, chills, a fever, more especially if those symptoms be accompanied by redness, or faint yellowness in the eyes.

WORM TEA.

BEING one of the most valuable Medicines ever sold, for the destruction of Worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for Children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice. It being now so well established that no certificates or ecomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of Vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.

the above medicines are
FOR SALE BY
J. P. & J. W SKELTON.
Wholesale and retail *Druggists*, Corner of Third and Wood-Streets, *Pittsburgh*

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business as
AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.
For the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the continuance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a *VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND*, where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will ensure them the patronage of the public.

Piittsburgh June 25. 1810.

TO LET.
A HOUSE and STORE,
Situate in Wood-street, between Second and third-Streets, at present occupied by
Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*
The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,
A small BRICK HOUSE
in Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of
JAMES MORRISON.
Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,
Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

THOMAS HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 317, Market street,
Philadelphia,
Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of
Queensware, Glass and China.
Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

Mr. Pickering's Address
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
No. II.

Fellow-citizens.—Seeing that the requisite investigation of numerous facts, scattered through a long space of years, will require much time and labor, and consequently the exhibition of the important conclusions thence resulting, be at a distance; it is fit that at the outset I should inform you, what those conclusions will be. And I entertain no doubts of showing them to be as correct as they are interesting—I expect to satisfy you—

1. That in our revolutionary war, the aids afforded by France, were small and covertly given—until, by maintaining the war by our own strength, for three years, and capturing a whole British army, we had rendered our final success certain.

2. that although the French government at length furnished very considerable aids in men and money, and the co-operation of her navy—yet that all this proceeded from no regard for us, from no desire to promote the interests of the U. States; but merely to diminish the formidable power of her rival, Great-Britain by lopping off from her empire, so large a portion of her dominions as the United States.

3. That when, after braving for seven years the dangers and calamities of war, it was drawing to a close; when Great Britain, willing to make peace, sent a minister to Paris to negociate with the Ministers of the U States, the French government sterneously endeavoured to prevent our obtaining such terms as the dignity and interests of the United States required. That when the French government found ONE of our ministers too enlightened, too patriotic and inflexibly firm to abandon the interests of his country—when it found that he would not give up the fisheries—the western territories (where now several of our populous states are formed)—and the free navigation of the Mississippi; then that insidious government actually commenced an intrigue with OUR ENEMY with the British government, to accomplish those objects! An intrigue that was defeated by our sagacious, vigilant and faithful minister operating on the sound policy and returning good will of Britain.—This minister was Mr. Jay.—Mr. Adams was then in Holland but as soon as he reached Paris, he heartily co-operated with Mr. Jay. With these transactions, which hereafter I shall lay before you in detail, not only Mr. Jay and Mr. Adams, but Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison are well acquainted

4. That the people of the United States, knowing that the French government rendered to us important aids in our revolutionary war—but not knowing its treacherous attempts finally to rob us of some of our fairest fruits; and filled with gratitude for those aids (given as we then imagined, with generous magnanimity) felt the sincerest friendship and attachment to France. That these honest prejudices in her favor continued unimpaired after the French revolution commenced, and our own present general government was formed were eagerly seized on, by a few ambitious men, with Mr. Jefferson at their head, as the sure means of ingratiating themselves into your favor; by that means to grasp the whole power of the union: while at the same time, and with the same object in view, they cherished & aggravated against Great Britain the popular resentment and hatreds, which the evils of civil war, and the atrocious acts of the British forces in the early periods of it had engendered; forgetting, or not feeling, the just and magnanimous sentiment in our declaration of independence, "to hold the British, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends."

5. That on these two foundations (your gratitude and friendship to France, and your prejudices and hatreds against England) Mr. Jefferson (stealing your hearts by a thousand plausible, but hollow professions of republican simplicity, republican economy, ardent patriotism, and hatred of royalty) on these two foundations, I say, Mr. Jefferson rose to power: undermining, by all the arts which cunning could devise, and concealed ambition

practise, the really republican administration of Washington. It will fall in my way and it will be one object of these addresses, to delineate the character of Mr. Jefferson, as exhibited in his acts and writings, for a series of years, before he mounted the chair of state, and to describe his measures and professions during his eight years presidency. The result, I trust, will be your conviction of his systematic hypocrisy and duplicity, by means of which you have been beguiled into a warm admiration of the man, and a fatal support of his measures. I trust you will see, that under the plain republican garb, has been concealed inordinate ambition; that in the soft shade of affected mildness and candour, lurked a malignant spirit of intolerance and persecution; that deceit was veiled by plausible professions of sincerity and good faith; that his much talked of economy, was a cover for waste and profusion; and that patriotism itself was assumed for a screen, behind which he contrived certain schemes, dishonorable to the nation and pregnant with ruin; but in which he manifested a disposition and a wish to persevere, although they should end in your destruction.

6. That by the arts abovementioned, Mr. Jefferson having risen to power he saw they must be continued, in order to preserve it: all, however, resting on your unlimited, but misplaced confidence in his supposed ability, integrity and patriotism. Let me, my fellow citizens, call your pointed attention to this matter. It furnishes the KEY to the conduct of your government for the last ten years. Look back, I pray you, and review that period. You will find that (one article excepted, which I shall hereafter explain) all the subjects of dispute between the United States and Great-Britain remain unsettled; while Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison have been uttering professions without number of their sincere desire to adjust them! Will you any longer trust in these professions? Will you believe that Great-Britain, oppressed with the weight of a war unexampled in the history of the world, can *choose* to avoid an accommodation with the United States? When our friendship would be so useful to her, will you believe her *unwilling* even to do us *common justice*, in order to obtain it? When she has not (the broken remains of Spain and Portugal excepted) one ally in the world, and the nations of Europe, swayed by Bonaparte, are in arms against her—is it possible, think you, for her to be so blind to her *interest*, as to refuse the hand of amity and good will, if really stretched out towards her by the United States? Can you believe that she would not be willing even to make some *sacrifices*, in order to restore harmony, and a full commercial intercourse between the two countries?—An impartial observer, ignorant of the arts which have been practised to deceive you, would say, that all this was impossible.

My fellow citizens, upon an investigation, you will find that the fault is in your rulers. They are aware, that if by fair and honorable negociations, all our differences with G. Britain should be adjusted, they would lose a strong hold of their popularity; while they incurred the displeasure (which they so much dread) of Europe's tyrant, and, as far as *their* subserviency can make him *our* haughty and insulting master. Were the disputes with Britain adjusted, they could then no longer excite your fears of being betrayed by the Federalists, as British partizans, or corrupted by British gold. They must then cease to clamor against "the tyrants of the sea" (as they call the British) for exercising what they considered as their belligerent rights by the law of nations, in capturing neutral vessels engaged in commerce contrary to that law, and taking *their own seamen* from your merchant vessels.—They must then stop their false-hearted lamentations over impressed American seamen, for whose relief a satisfactory arrangement would then be made. Then, too, they would be deprived of the favorite topic of complaint, "the outrageous attack on the frigate Chesapeake," for which Great Britain has repeated her endeavors to make satisfaction; but which, I expect to shew you, your government has frustrated. And then, too, we should hear no more of Mr. Jefferson's prating about "the violated rights of the ocean."

7. I will prove to you that the Embargo, that distinguished curse of our country, was not imposed "to preserve our ships, our merchandize and our seamen"—that this was a deceitful pretence—and that the deception might not appear, two of the papers communicated as the principal ground of the embargo, were withdrawn by Mr. Jefferson. This covered the affair with mystery, which astonished and confounded the public mind, and induced its acquiescence in the measure; on the presumption that some cause of mighty moment existed to justify so great an evil. These too papers have since been made public. They will now speak for themselves, and verify what I wrote about three years ago, that "neither presented any new ground to justify an embargo."

8. I will shew you that the non-intercourse, the half-brother of the embargo, was a measure as foolish and absurd as it was mischievous: and that the injuries and losses produced by it, were wanton sacrifices to the pitiful pride of our government, unwilling to acknowledge its error and improvidence (and in the knowing ones the deception) in laying the embargo; for which the non-intercourse was a substitute, a *staging* to break the fall from the embargo to nothing.

9. To give a just view of the French government in its relations to the United States, I will examine its conduct from an early period of the French revolution; the piracies and enormous spoliations it authorised on our commerce, and its outrages and insults towards our government. I will present to your view the patient forbearance of the federal administrations, and their earnest endeavors to remove every cause of misunderstanding. And when all their efforts proved unavailing, you will be reminded of the energetic measures adopted to vindicate your rights and maintain the honor and dignity of the nation. This period will embrace the mission of generals Pinckney and Marshall, and Mr. Gerry. The abandonment of this energetic course will then be considered, and its consequences.—The revival of the directorial system of plunder, outrage and insult, might then be brought into full view, with all the aggravations of which Napoleon Bonaparte alone was capable.

10. Forbearing to enumerate many other topics of discussion which will fall in my way as I proceed, I will here only add, that I expect to make it appear, that if the measures of our government, so fatal to the national prosperity, have not been taken in concert with France, they have been contrived in subservency to the imperial tyrant. Otherwise his gross insults heaped upon our government, and even hurled in its face, added to the incalculable injuries to our citizens by his depredations on their property, in piracies and robberies unexampled in the annals of mankind, would not have been borne; but which have been borne with a tameness and submission, that, situated as are the United States, would have disgraced even slaves.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

A lesson from Ancient history.

Polybius, an ancient Grecian and celebrated historian, drew the following contrast between the Grecians and Romans; both of them republican nations.—"Among the Greeks, if a single talent "only be entrusted to those who have "the management of any of the public "money; tho' they give ten written se-"curities, with as many witnesses, they "they are unable to discharge the trust "reposed in them with integrity. But "the Romans, on the other hand, who "in the course of their magistracies "and embasies disburse the greatest "sums, are prevailed on by the single "obligation of an *oath*, to perform their "duty with inviolable integrity."

These opposite traits of character, mentioned by Polybius, deeply affected the destinies of those two nations, so celebrated in antiquity. The Greeks were republicans of high metal, bold and valorous in the field; but were avaricious, and lacked integrity. They had little regard to their promises or even to their oaths, where their own private interest was concerned. They loved liberty and their country much, but loved money more. This radical fault proved their ruin. Philip king of Macedon opened for himself a passage to the heart of many a Grecian patriot, by means of *golden keys*. He privately distributed large sums of money among the bawling demagogues of that day, and thereby bringing them into his interest, soon made himself master of Greece.

Whereas the Romans who exceeded the Greeks neither in bravery nor in love of liberty, and did not half equal them in knowledge of the arts and sciences; supported their republican institutions (such as they were for a series of ages and centuries: and this was owing in a very great measure to their political integrity. No nation else upon earth has been perhaps so remarkable for fearing an oath and for inviolable fidelity in matters of public trust, as the Romans were in the best days of their commonwealth. This was the foundation of their greatness and of the durability of their political institutions; nor was it till after they had become deeply corrupted with love of money and with luxury, and had lost thair character for integrity, that they submitted to the yoke of a despot.

It is hardly necessary to ask which of those two nations, the Greeks or the Romans, is most nearly resembled by the United States of America.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, April 5, 1811.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

IT is intended, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to enlarge the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE to a super-royal sheet—the size of the Philadelphia papers. We confidently expect that this improvement will meet the approbation of our patrons.

The enlargement of the paper will enable us to gratify the public with copious details of the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, and give us more room for Foreign Intelligence, interesting Essays, notices of improvements in the Arts and Sciences, and a variety of interesting and entertaining Matter.

The price of the paper will be THREE DOLLARS a year, payable half-yearly in advance. This increase of the price we hope will not be deemed unreasonable, when it is considered that our expences will be much greater than heretofore.

It is necessary that we should be made acquainted immediately with the consent or disapprobation of our subscribers to this plan—those in town will be waited on for that purpose, and subscription papers will be sent to the different towns, and to various parts of the country.

☞ *Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.*

The committee of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania have reported, unanimously, a bill for re-incorporating the late Bank of the United States under the title of *The American Bank*, with its original capital of *ten millions of dollars*. The Bank to pay to the state, 40,000 dollars per annum, for twenty years—equal to 800,000 dollars.

The following paragraph contains the opinion of a democratic member of congress, respecting the incorruptible patriot TIMOTHY PICKERING.

"Unless the *forcing act*, passed in the last days of the session, should produce a change in the relative strength of parties in Massachusetts, it was certain that Mr. Pickering would not be re-elected senator, whose time of service expired with the session.—This the member said he regretted; though he was directly opposed to Mr. Pickering in politics; yet congress wanted the benefit of his talents and information. No man in the government, he observed, possessed equal political knowledge and knew so correctly the history of our government; and while he remained in such a small minority his *vote* was a matter of no consequence. He was a man of the soundest integrity, and his failings were his strong and unyielding prejudices."

Within a period of ten years the number of Post-Offices in the United States have much more than doubled, and the extent of the circuit travelled by the mails has been increased in nearly the same proportion. Perhaps history does not exhibit an instance of so rapid a progress made in any nation in the same period of time, which indeed may be accounted for by the consideration that there never has been a nation in which the general diffusion of information was as necessary to the very existence of the government as it is in our republic. The view which is here presented, exhibits also another interesting fact; that the progressive diffusion of knowledge, which may be estimated in the same nations, that of the Post-Office establishment, is as rapid again as the increase of the population of the U. States—that, in the same period in which the population of the United States increases nearly one-third, the diffusion of information is doubled. *Nat. Intel.*

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 26.

A letter from Washington City, dated March 21, received by a gentleman in Baltimore, says—"Mr. R. Smith, Secretary of State, it is understood here, will accept of the appointment of Minister to Russia, and sail as soon as he can with convenience prepare. This will not surprise you when I state, as common report in high circles that Mr. Monroe, of Virginia, has been promised the office of Secretary of State for some time.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND,
DIRECT.

BOSTON, March 20—Arrived this morning, the ship Hannibal, Gerrish 48 days from Liverpool. Passenger, Mr. J. C. Green, who favored us with the Courier of the 24th, 25th, and 26th of Jan. and Lloyd's Lists from the 15th to the 25th, from which are extracted the following:

There were a variety of conjectures, and contradictory publications as to the persons who are to compose the Regent's Ministry, and the offices they are respectively to hold. There is no doubt, however, that there will be a change. Some of the persons now in power cannot be expected to continue.

LONDON.—Tortosa, in Spain, we regret to state, has fallen to the French, after a siege of 13 days of open trenches. It surrendered on the 1st day of the year, when a garrison of 9,500 men laid down their arms, and became prisoners of war. The enemy, sensible of the value of this acquisition, lost no time in endeavouring to turn them in to account. Marshal Macdonald immediately marched to invest Tarragona; which we much fear, will shortly, if it has not already taken place, follow the fate of Tortosa.

This report also contains the account of the failure of an expedition against Palamos, a small port to the eastward of Barcelonia. It consisted according to the Moniteur of 1100 English, who landed from two ships of the line, a frigate and two other vessels, of whom 600 were killed, and 250 taken prisoners and marched for France. This disaster is stated to have occurred on the 13th December.—We are not aware of any military force to this extent having been employed by us on that part of the Spanish coast. It will probably turn out that the troops which are here stated to be British, were composed of the levies which Col. Doyle had been for some time employed in organizing in Catalonia, the greater part of which are known to have been deserters from the enemy.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Letters were yesterday received from Dantzic to the 11th inst. The merchants in that and the Prussian towns in the Baltic having failed to pay the duty of 40 per cent imposed on Colonial property, the French *douaniers*, have adopted an extraordinary mode of liquidating this impost. They seize such a proportion of property of this kind as, if their estimation, will cover the duty, & send it off to Paris. Every week immense quantities of goods are taken out of the merchants' warehouses and forwarded to the French capital, amidst the hisses, groans and exertions of the populace.—The French custom-house officers, as might be expected, do not put themselves to the trouble of calculating to a fraction the quantity of produce that will cover the amount of the duty. They do not make very liberal allowances for a possible fall in the price of the article, but even include in their seizures as much of it as will defray the expence of transporting it to Paris.

Jan. 25—The accounts from Berlin, Prussia, which reach to the 26th ult. give a most melancholy picture of the state of the Prussian dominions. The inhabitants, who were amongst the most industrious of the Continent, are become indifferent and inactive; the necessary consequences of the uncertainty which prevails respecting their future fate. They apprehend, and with reason we fear, that the slightest rupture between France and Russia would be the signal for their political extinction. The projected family alliance between his Prussian Majesty and the Emperor Alexander (the former is about to receive the hand of one of the sisters of the latter, the same Princess that rejected Bonaparte) is not considered as by any means likely to perpetuate the existence of Prussia as an independent State.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

[From the Baltimore Federal Republican]

The following article, we have translated from the Louisiana Moniteur Extra. The intelligence it contains was received by express at New Orleans, on the day the ship Orleans sailed.

Nacogdoches, Feb. 4.

On the 23d ultimo the troops at Bozar capt. Casas at their head, rose, on governor Salcedo, the two Herreras, & all European Spaniards that were to be found there, imprisoned some others, and deposited all their property until further orders. Captain Jaens arrested farther Maynos at the trinity, the adjt. inspector & Don Joseph de la Bega & their proper-

ty which is deposited. All the provinces of Coahuila, Biscay, Monterrey, Calonia, &c. have now revolted, and the Europian Spaniards that did not make their escape taken into custody, and their poperty confiscated. Segnor Bardero has mustered a considerable force beyond Saltillo, in order to prevent the insurgents entering his province; but the moment he attempted to attack them, his troops refused. He then endeavoured to make his escape with the European officers of his army, but was soon overtaken by his own men and delivered to General Yyriarte who commands that division of the generalissimo *Cure* Ydalgos army which consists of several, they say, seven or eight divisions in different directions; and is supposed to have conquered nearly all the kingdom of Mexico by this time; in fact with a very few exceptions, they have met with no resistance; but on the contrary, are received by the people with acclamations of joy.

The grand plan is independance, and the expulsion of the European Spaniards. The generalissimo has his head qarters at Selya and Guanahuato—General Yriart was at Monclova, and is expected will come to Bexar. We will soon know, and then will be able to form a better idea what kind of regulations will take place in this frontier, &c. In the mean time, Guadiana remains our commandant, and the only variation is that the inhabitants of this place have liberty to go to Natchitoches for their necessaries, &c.

The insurgents have taken the name of Americans; we are no more Spanards, and obliged, when the centries hail *Quien vive?* To answer *America*.

(From the Salem Gazette.)

THE MONITRESS.

In reading GREGORY's advice to his daughters, contained in the chapter upon amusements, every virtuous feeling of the soul rises in opposition to his sentiments, and to his pusillanimous, indecisive way of delivering them. The advice of a reverred parent, given with the firm tone of virtue, from a thorough conviction of its truth and its necessity; given too as sentiments, which, dying, he believed essentially excellent; must leave deep and lasting impressions on a child not totally depraved. But, how wide from such firmness Gregory's style and expression is, the following extract, indeed his whole work, will prove:—

"I am at a great loss what to advise you in regard to books, There is no *impropriety* in your reading *history*, or cultivating any art or science, to which genius or accident leads you" If I was sure *nature* had given you such strong principles of taste and sentiment, as would remain with you, and influence your future conduct, with the utmost pleasure would I endeavour to direct your reading in such a way as might form that taste to the utmost perfection of truth and elegance. But when I reflect how easy it is to warm a girl's imagination, and how difficult deeply and permanently to affect her heart; how readily she enters into every refinement of sentiment, and how easily she can sacrifice them to vanity or convenience: I think I may very probably do you an injury by artificially creating a taste, which, if nature never gave you, would only serve to embarrass your future conduct. I do not want to *make* you any thing: I want to know what *nature* has made you, and to *perfect* you on the plan. Dress in such a way as to *conceal* any blemishes, and *set off* your beauties to the best advantage.—A fine woman *shows* her charms to most advantage, when she *seems* most to conceal them," &c.

What knowledge of nature, what acquaintance with the human heart, could that man have, who could pen such sentiments, when addressing young people, and those too of his own household, whose *natural* propensities, it should seem, he must have found it necessary to counteract?

The human mind is aptly likened to a garden. All gardens, when *thoroughly weeded* and *properly manured*, may be rendered useful. The stately oak will not grow in them, perhaps, nor the luxuriant grape; but the necessaries of life may always be produced. The *weeds*, however, must be *rooted* up, not merely cut down or concealed by some neighbouring flower; and the *useful* plants not only be sown by the cultivator, but he must use vigorous means, and exercise unwearied attention, let the worm destroy them, the winds blight them, or the storm tear them from the root.

So it is with the moral garden. Rarely is a mind so barren as to admit of no cultivation. Never do we find one which does not require *weeding* and *manuring*. Vices spring up spontaneously; religion, reason, virtue, must unitedly concur in tearing them up by the roots, and planting in their stead such seeds as may produce valuable, immortal fruit.

Why then inspire a girl with fear, least cultivation should make her an *unnatural* being? Rather, why do we use terms which imply no meaning? What does Gregory mean by *nature?* Does he mean the all-creative hand of God? If he does (and he must if he means any thing) could he have forgotten, that though man *was* perfect, he is no longer so. The business of life now is to retrieve lost virtue, to root out evils which original sin has implanted; and to substitute genuine and substantial virtues To regulate the pursuits of a girl by her *natural* propensities is to hurry her into a vortex of folly, vanity and vice.

From the apostolic to the present age it has been asserted, that women are the weaker vessel. It is also said, that they are *naturally* vain, lovers of flattery, the easy dupes of arts and hypocrisy. Must they then be *perfected* upon *nature's* plan? Must the moral instructor increase their *natural* weakness, and feed their *natural* vanity, by continual allusions to the power their *external* places have over the other sex? Must he refrain from directing his pupils to read history, the only reading which can give them a true knowledge of the human character, because nature has not formed them for historians? Must he refrain from those vigorous exertions, which are necessary to drive sin from the strong holds it has upon the heart and to fix in its room immoveable principles of virtue; least the *fair* creature, he is instructing, should loose some alluring grace, or attract *one lover* less in her journey to the world of spirits?

Our great Creator, notwithstanding the deplorable fall from primeval innocence, has graciously left us enough, whereon and wherewith to build the firm fabric of intellectual excellence; but we are *naturally* prone to evil, and continual exertions are requisite to keep the heart and affections properly regulated. How inadequate to this mental discipline is the advice of Gregory to his daughters, given with so much want of decision, and grounded upon such feeble motives! His instructions may prepare artful, designing beauties for the paradise of Mahomet; but never can purify and prepare a soul for the society of God and angels.

The sum and substance of the chapter under consideration is merely this; We may amuse ourselves with walking, with riding, with domestic business, with dancing, with card playing, and with the *accomplishment of dress* (a thing before unheard of.) Reading, he says, requires too much exertion to be an amusement!—We must take care of our health; but we must not *own* that we are healthy, least the gentlemen should be disgusted; and not consider us such dear, trembling dependent creatures! We must attend to dress, because on *that* depends the love of the gentleman! We must *conceal* our beauties; that we may *show* them to more advantage!

Books, professedly written to form the youthful mind, should breathe the firm, unvarying tone of virtue. Tell a girl, on her entrance into life, that influence over the hearts of men depends upon her strict adherence to TRUTH, and you give her a *motive* for action, but not a sufficient one. When tempted to swerve from rectitude, she will argue thus: "A lie now will accomplish my favorite object, and who will know it? I shall manage so prudently, it can never be discovered:—whose esteem then can I lose? If mischief accrue, no one will suspect *me* as the author. The risk is small, the gain must be great. I'll venture." If she succeed, she will not fail to repeat the fault. But tell her, when you recommend her attention to truth, 'that an omniscient God takes cognizance of every word; that her future, her eternal peace depends on rectitude of principle; that she must not only refrain from lying, but must *root* out the *propensity* to it, which lurks in every human heart," and you leave no arguments wherewith she may reconcile a lie with peace of conscience. As with this, so with all instruction. The heart must be made pure, its *natural* propensity to evil be counteracted; sound principles must then be enforced and correspondent purity, rectitude, delicacy, and propriety of conduct, will follow, When the fountain is pure, the streams which issue from it, will be grateful to the taste, and delightful to the eye. Ardently do I hope that every mother, every instructess, who honours these essays with reading, may participate the feelings of my soul on this subject, and unite in counteracting the pernicious effects which the book, we have been considering, and all of the same cast, have upon the minds of the young and eager enquirer after knowledge.

Doctor B. Brunot,

INFORMS the public that he has removed his *SHOP* to *Fourth Street*, between *Market* and *Wood Streets*.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1810.

Curb and Building Stones.

WALLACE & BROWN,

HAVE on hand at their quarrie, on Mrs. Addison's place, near the town, a large quantity of the above articles of the best quality. They will sell at the quarrie curb stone, from 8 to 10 cents per foot, and building stones at 33 1-3 cents a pearch. Also a good assortment of flags, all on moderate terms. Apply to John Wallace, in Wood Street, near *Mr. M Culloughs*, tavern; where he has on hand a good assortment of Grindstones from 4 feet to 15 inches diameter, all on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1811.

FULL BLOODED IMPORTED TURF HORSE

Honest John,

WILL be let to mares the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber, at Morganza, in Strabane township, Washington county (Penn.) at the reduced price of ten dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and eighteen dollars to ensure a mare with foal, the single leap to be paid when the mare goes to the Horse—for the season, the first day of January next, and the ensurance when the mare is known to be with foal. Wheat, rye and corn will be received at cash price, if delivered at the Morganza mills.—Mares ensured, and parted with, will be considered liable for the ensurance money.

Honest John,

Is a dark brown, sixteen hands high, with a small star, elegantly formed, lofty carriaged, with an uncommon proportion of bone and tendon for a horse so highly bred—HONEST JOHN was imported from England by Mr. Wolsey of New-York, in the ship Perseverance, and landed in that city in October 1800. —HONEST JOHN'S sire was Sir Peter Teazle, the property of Lord Derby, and at this time decidedly considered by all horsemen, the best Stud Horse in England, and is now covering at twenty six Guineas a mare—there are more of his colts winners than of any other horse's in England—In the year 1805, 35 of his colts were winners, and won ninety seven purses, king's plates, jockey club plates, and matches to a very high amount—His grand sire, old High Flyer, was never beaten or paid forfeit—his dam own sister to Windlestone, by Maghet—his grand dam, sister to Amazon, by Le Sang—his great-grand-dam (Magog's dam) by Rib, out of Mother Western, the grand-dam of the celebrated turf horse Eclipse.

Performanee of Honest John.

At York, August meeting, 1797, Honest John, then 3 years old, won the Sweepstake purse—In September following, at Richmond, Yorkshire, he won a sweepstake, against sir Harry Tempest's Vane horse Battlesham—Sir Thomas Gascoigne's horse Timothy, who was esteemed one of the best running horses in England, and Mr. Merrat's brown horse, Brother to Rosetto. At 4 years old he beat Lord Darlington's celebrated horse Plaisto, four miles for 400 guineas, carrying eight stone and a half each.—At Richmond he won the sweeptake purse against Mr. Fenton's horse Dapple, Sir Wm. Garrard's chesnut horse Garswood, Sir H. Tempest's Vane horse Battlesham, Mr. Hutcheson's horse Little Scott; and which time he has received an injury in the leg and has been taken off the turf. For the correct statement of the above pedigree, and performance, reference may be had to the stud book and racing Calander of England.—The subscriber pledges himself to substantiate the above recited pedigree and performance of Honest John, or refund the money paid for the service of the horse.

John Morgan.

March 28, 1811.

Good pasturage and every attention paid to mares, but no accountability for accidents or escapes.

Fifty cents in all cases be paid to the groom.

To the Public.

A Report having for some time prevailed, that the undersigned was determined to remove from Maysville; he takes this method of informing his friends that no such thought has existed with him—nor, would he be so ungrateful to a generous public, as to announce such a determination at an early date.—

Sensible of past favors to those merchants and manufacturers who have committed their business to him as a commission merchant—takes the liberty of assuring them that no exertions shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

Has lately erected two extensive

Ware-Houses,

which are now in ample order for the reception of such merchandize and country produce as may be forwarded to his care; and pledges himself to do business on as low terms as any regular house in the place.

His TAVERN is also in complete order, for the reception and accommodation of those gentlemen travellers who may please to favor him with a call, and hopes from his long experience and strict attention to business to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 24, 1811.

N. B. Has a large quantity of four penny rolled IRON, NAILROD and CASTINGS for sale. 6m

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TO BE LET,

ON a perpetual lease a piece of ground on Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets, late the property of Andrew Irwin, deceased; and now by her last will and testament the property of David Irwin.

3t

Pittsburgh

Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *IRON FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and is making *Abbot's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

☞ BROWNSVILLE

STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western country!

Morris Truman & Co

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 Dollars the faggot for CROWLEY

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

2mo: 22nd 1811.

☞ Such Printers as will insert the above will essentially aid Domestic Manufacture and receive our warmest thanks.

M. T. & Co.

1y

NOTICE.

FOREIGN GOLD will be received at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, at the following rates, viz.

Spanish Gold, at the rate of 27 2-5 grains per amount of dollar, with a deduction of 4 per cent.

French Gold, at the same rate, without deduction

British and Portugal Gold, at the rate of 27 grains per amount of dollar, without deduction.

All of which is conformable to the standard at the Mint

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Cashier.

E. DENNY,

Has just received at his Store, corner of Third and Market Streets, a choice and seasonable supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries, of the latest importations. Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, or exchange for Pork. Whiskey, Flour, Hard Soap, Vinegar, &c. etc.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

Howard Street, Baltimore,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest the owner

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill:

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation

Do. by the barrel

Do. by the hundred or less

Common Flour

Bran, low by the quantity

Shipstuff do.

Corn meal boulted

Do. not boulted

Do. chopped

Do. ground in the ear for feed

Do. shelled

Do. in the ear

Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it; a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, andnear Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, andnear to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

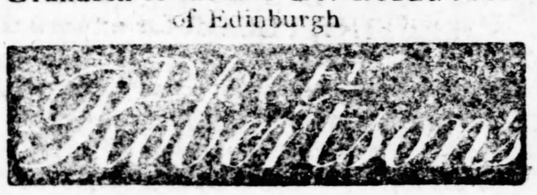
May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

Genuine Patent and Family MEDICINES.

Celbrated for the cure of most diseasesto which the Human Body is liable.

PREARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.
Grandson of the late *Dr.* ROBERTSON of Edinburgh



CELLEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH:
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.)

One of the most efficacious Medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumption the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habituated costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteric cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, and various complaints, resulting from dissipated pleasures residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilfull or excessive use of meerury, and diseases peculiar to female at a certain period of life, barreness, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's
PATENT
STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.
(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables and are particularly adapted for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite. Also a certain preventive against intermittant fevers, agues, dysentaries, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's
CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *ect*

Dr. Robertson's
INFALLIBLE
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
(Price fifty cents.)

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Dr. Dyott's
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

Dr. Dyott's
Patent-Itch Ointment.
(Price 50 cents per box.)

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease, and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

Dr. Tissot's
CELEBRATED GOUT and RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price two dollars.)

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)

The Balm of Iberia.
(Price two Dollars.)

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, *etc.*

The Restorative Dentrifice.
(Price 50 cents per box)

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thousand Persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from he greatest debility

Dr. Dyott,

Respectfully solicits the public to observe that owing to the certificates of cures, performed through the efficacy of the above Medicines, having become too numerous for their insertion in a newspaper, he has in consequence thereof published pamphlets, wherein are enrolled, in the most demonstrated and conspicuous manner, the undeniable facts signed by citizens of the first respectability, clergy, and members of the faculty, and are now to be had gratis of him and his respective agents throughout the United States.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE
MEDICINES
JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale Wholesale and Retail by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.
DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH,
Where pamphlets may be had gratis.
TAKE NOTICE,

That each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole Proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Robertson's
INFALLIBLE
Worm Destroying Lozenges,
A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Worms which affect the human body are chiefly of three kinds, viz. *Taenia* or tape worm, the *Teres*, or round and long worm, and the *Ascarides*, or round and short worm. There are many kinds of worms found in the human body, but they proceed in a great measure, from similar causes, have nearly the same symptoms, and require the same method of treatment as those already mentioned.

The *Tape worm* is white; very long and full of joints, it is generally bred in the stomach or small intestines. The *round and long worm* is likewise bred in the small intestines, and sometimes in the stomach. The *round and short worm* commonly lodge in the rectum, or what is called the end intestines, and occasion a disagreeable itching about the seat.

The long round worms have been known to perforate the intestines, and get into the cavity of the belly, the effects of the tape worm are nearly the same with those of the long and round, but rather more violent.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times, flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times very voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy; and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or cholic pains; an unvoluntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings; cold sweats; palsy; epeleptic fits, *etc.*

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to *Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

The above Lozenges are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS PITTSBURGH.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each packet of the above genuine Lozenges are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The numerous cures performed by the above Pills, have induced the inventor at the solicitation of many respectable citizens who have experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them publickly known for the benefit of mankind in general.

They are principally composed of vegetable gums and roots, in whose balsamic medical qualities, their excellence consists, without the falacious aid of those mineral substances, too often destructive to the animal constitution.

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce Yellow Fevers, Bilious-Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic, Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestion, Costiveness, Hipochondral and Hysteric complaints, Stranguary, Gravil, Rheumatism and Gout

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits or a vitiated state of the bile, they are sure to relieve.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea and land, as they may be made use of with the utmost safety, without change of diet or exercise. They will be found peculiarly beneficial in the prevention of disorders incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse vicid humonr open obstructions and promote the secretion of good bile, operating as an easay cathartic, as a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic.

The above Pills are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 25 cents per Box large do. 50 cents)
TAKE NOTICE.

That each Box of the above Genuine Pills are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's
PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For pleasantess, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

This disease is most commonly communicated by infection, it generally appears in form of small watery pustles, first about the wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c. These pustles are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or sits by the fire, sometimes indeed the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and at other times with a white scruff, or scaly eruption, this last is called the Dry Itch, and is the most difficult to cure.

The above ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever of effectually curing that disorder though applied to many thousands.

The above Ointment is for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 50 cents per Box.)
TAKE NOTICE.

That each box of the above genuine Ointment is signed on the outside cover with the Signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D

Just Received
and for sale
by the Subscriber 100 Bushels Clean *HEMP SEED.*

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh 12th March 1811.

At the Bookstore in Wood-street, have lately been received several copies of the Archives of useful knowledge 1st vol. Nos. 1, 2, & 3.—The *D*ramatic Censor, or *M*irror of Taste 3d vol. No. 1——The Port Folio, 5th vol. Nos. 1 and 2.——And the Eclectic Repertory or Analytical Review, 1st vol Nos. 1 and 2.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies, and persons wishing to encourage any of these periodical publications are requested to call and insert their names on the subscription list.

The subscribers to the *Port Folio*, who have formerly received their copies by mail will in future be supplied at the Store of

PATTERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. On hand *(at 25 cents)* a few copies of Paragraphs on Banks,
2d Edition imprved by
Erick Bollman, M. D.
Pittsburgh 16th March, 1811.

Justices Blanks,
of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.